The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,657.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52	0
——— including postage..... „	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	28	0
——— including postage .... „	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town.. „	16	0
——— including postage .... „	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „	6	0
——— including postage..... „	7	12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0	4
Back Numbers ..... „	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion .....Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto ..... „	2	8
Third Ditto ..... „	2	0
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „	0	2

As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..	7	As. per line.
Second Ditto ..	4	„ „
Third and succeeding	2	„ „

In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON.—At Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. D. Robertson, of the Bank of Bombay, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busso ah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

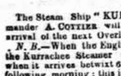
Leave	Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„	Muscat.....	8th 22nd	„ Bushire.....	23rd 6th
„	B. Abbas	11th 25th	„ Lingah.....	26th 9th
„	Lingah	12th 26th	„ B. Abbas	27th 11th
„	Bushire.....	16th 30th	„ Muscat	1st 15th
Arrive	Bussorah	12th 31st	Arrive Bombay....	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched, as above, on 17th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail from Suez.

O. Company's Mail steamers leave Suez on the

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 26th.

„ Kurrachee on .....10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokahama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates :—

Leave	Bombay	1 and 15	Leave	Calicut	1 and 15
„	Carwar.....	16	„	Bimlipatam	4 „ 18
„	Narakel	5 „ 19	„	Vizagapatam	4 „ 18
„	Tuticorin	20	„	Cocanada.....	5 „ 19
„	Colombo	21	„	Madras.....	10 „ 24
„	Galle.....		„	Negapatam .....11 „ 25	
„	Negapatam.....19 and 24		„	Galle.....	14
„	Madras .....19 „ 30		„	Colombo	28
„	Cocanada.....17 „ 2		„	Tuticorin.....	29
„	Vizagapatam ..18 „ 3		„	Narakel	16 and 1
„	Bimlipatam.....18 „ 3		„	Carwar.....	19 „ 4
Arrive	Calicutta .....29 „ 5		Arrive	Bombay	20 „ 5

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,030 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched as above, on 1st July, at noon.

Through the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers will not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neighborhood may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karanja.	Dhuramtur.
				FARES.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurramtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurramtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th October 1866.

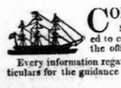
N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" to Madras on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, calling at such intermediate ports as the weather may permit.

For Freight and passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

FREIGHTS.



COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS, are requested to communicate with, or apply personally at the office of, the undersigned.

Every information regarding the Freight Market, and other particulars for the guidance of Ship Captains, always available.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Brokers and Commission Agents.

No. 1, Church Lane, opposite the Cathedral.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice.—Consignees of Goods per "ROHILLA," Gallaway, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Gallaway will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of the special Resolution passed on the 18th May, and confirmed this day, the sum of Rs. 400 per share will be payable to the Shareholders on production of share certificates, at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY the 10th instant.

By order,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th June, 1867.

In the Press

A COLLECTION

OF ALL THE

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BY

H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,

From 1862 down to the present day.

Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadevie.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened for TUESDAY, 18th June 1867, at noon, at the Office of the Secretaries, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company, and deciding what measures, if any are to be adopted, with a view to continuing the operations of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

For the London, Asiatic & American Company, (Limited.)

A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1867.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen i.e. European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S, care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....245
Second Class.....225 } Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "YAMUNA," 1300 Tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched about the 1st July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste :—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£27 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

THE following passage is required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid on the 15th instant, until the 1st proximo, when all shares upon which the last Call has not been paid will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

ROBINSON & Co.,
June 13, 1867. Managers.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS or being INDEBTED to the estate of the late Lieut. BINGHAM, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Poona, are requested to forward the same to the President Committee of Adjustment within one month of this date.

ROBERT WARDEN, Major,
24th Regiment N. I.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, June, 1867.

ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON.—AMERICAN BOWLING ALLEY, newly constructed, open daily, Sundays excepted.

MUSIC SALOON, open every evening in the week. Mr. Odenwald will preside at the Piano from eight o'clock till eleven.

FIRST RATE THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE.—Drinks of the choicest description, Tiffins and Suppers, &c. quite Epicurean; equalled by few, but surpassed by none.

F. ODENWALD.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.

Published Monthly

THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

BY

SYKES & DWYER,

LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready on the 15th.

Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Arf
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in terms of the Articles of Association.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 13th June 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER AND Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following :—

A selection of STEREOSCOPIC LENSES.
Single and double CARD DE VISITE LENSES.
Triplet LENSES.
PORTRAIT LENSES by Ross and Dallmeyer.
Portrait CAMERAS.
Large BACK GROUNDS in oil for the studio.
Frames for OPAL PRINTING, &c. &c.
A large assortment of first class PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and SUNDRIES, always in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, Byculla.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.
OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.
Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.
SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.
Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.
HENESSY'S Brandy.....Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 24 „
No. 11, Meadow Street. H & A. BERENS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital.....	£250,000	0 0
Reserved Fund £222,346 10 11		
Suspense Accounts..... 93,514 10 1		
	315,861	1 0
Total Accumulated Funds.....	2,510,139	0 0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments	652,127	11 10

FIRE BUSINESS.

The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to..... £240,783 9 10
During the Year 1866 the
Premiums amounted to £336,011 8 0
Deducting Re-Insurances 55,467 17 8

The Nett Premiums are 280,543 10 4

Exhibiting an Increase of..... £39,760 0 6

The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to..... £190,192 6 4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., atmoderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of DORABJEE PESTONJEE an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon'ble SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, or other the sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY the twentieth day of June instant at half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, that the abovenamed Insolvent may be permitted to resume his trade and business of a merchant upon the following terms, viz., that he shall pay to the Trustees of his Estate for the benefit of his creditors for the next twelve months or until the final accounts of the said Estate are filed by the said Trustees, if filed earlier one half of his net profits or earnings after deducting the sum of Rupees seven hundred per mensem for maintenance.—Dated this 5th day of June 1867. CRAWFORD AND HURRELL.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT—Suit No. 544 of 1866.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.. *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED ..... *Defendants.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 10th day of December last in the above suit), will be put up for sale by Public Auction in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed defendants :—

5 Writing Desks, 1 Red Screen, 2 Blackwood Presses, 12 Chairs, 1 Letter Press, 1 Washhand Stand, 1 Clock, 2 Iron Treasury Chests, and a Quantity of Stationery, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees 5,09,369-13-9 for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees 437-2 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rupees 5,09,806-15-9 and further interest at six per cent. upon the last mentioned sum until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said defendants in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay. VENAYEK WASSOODEWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 4th June 1867.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 544 of 1866.

The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East ..... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

The Frere Land and Reclamation Company, (Limited) ..... *Defendants.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June instant, at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M. (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 10th day of December instant in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed defendant :—

Two houses assessed under Nos. 10 and 13 and a piece of open ground situate at Chinchpoogly, and two houses assessed under Nos. 41 and 42 situate at Goorupdavy, respectively without the Fort, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs 5,09,369-13-9 for debt and interest and the sum of Rs. 437-2 for costs, which said debt—interest and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 5,09,806-15-9, and further interest at six per cent. upon the last mentioned sum until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

VENAYEKRAO WASSOODEWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 5th June 1866.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned is now prepared on behalf of the Trustees of the ESTATES of Messrs. ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, and DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY, and also on behalf of Mr. JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE DADY to receive offers till the 25th instant, for the purchase of the following villages and lands :—

(1) The Villages and Lands of Casha Mallar, containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs and 1½ adowlies or thereabouts.

(2) The Villages and Lands of Toolsby, containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah, and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

(3) The Villages and Lands of Arrear, containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

(4) The Villages and Lands of Kennery or Canary, containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above Properties may be purchased either together or separately, they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental now exceeds Rupees TWENTY THOUSAND.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned. G. R. WILSON.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th June, 1867.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SALE.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, ROBEMAKERS BY APPOINTMENT, &c.

We have now commenced to clear out the remains of our last season's purchases, at great reductions, and to which we respectfully direct the attention of our Constituents and the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The articles will be found to be of first-rate value :—

CHECKED AND STRIPED GRENADINES from Rs. 0-8 to 0-12.
PLAIN AND FANCY MOHAIRS from Rs. 0-6 to 0-8.
GREY LAMAS from Rs. 1-0 to 1-12.
BLACK FRENCH TWILLS from Rs. 1-0 to 2-8.
BLACK PARAMATTAS from Rs. 1-4 to 3.
BLACK BAREGE ROBES from Rs. 3-0 to 5-8.

MUSLINS.

A lot of the best French Organdie Muslins from Rs. 0-10 to Rs. 1-0.
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS from Rs. 0-8 to 5.
PLAIN AND FANCY PARASOLS from Rs. 1 to 10-8.
INFANTS EMBROIDERED ROBES from Rs. 4 to 20.
SETS OF COLLAR AND SLEEVES from Rs. 0-8 to 5.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN JACKETS from Rs. 1-8 to 5.
Do. SKIRTS from Rs. 3-8 to 10.
LACE AND TULLE SKIRTS from Rs. 3 to 25.

SHAWLS.

PINEAPPLE FIBRE and GRENADINE from Rs. 5 to 12-8.
LAMA AND BAREGE from Rs. 5-8 to 13-8.

RIBBONS.

PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS (all widths and Colors) per yard from Rs. 0-2 to 1-0.

GLOVES.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES (slightly spotted) from Rs. 0-12 to 3-0.
The above are soft and very suitable for driving.
COLORED CASHMERE GLOVES from Rs. 0-8 to 2.
A capital Monsoon Glove.
WHITE and COLORED SILK GLOVES from Rs. 0-4 to 2.
WHITE and COLORED LISLE THREAD GLOVES from Rs. 0-4 to 2.
WHITE DOESKIN GAUNTLETS.
LADIES' FRENCH COTILLE STAYS from Rs. 3-8 to 6-8.

HOSIERY.

A few dozens of Ladies' and Children's Hose and Sox, in Lisle Thread and Cotton very slightly damaged from Rs. 3-0 to 15-0.

FLANNELS.

Saxony, Lancashire and Real Welsh Flannels from Rs. 0-12 to 8.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Black Satin Boots (a little discolored) from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 7-8.
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, slightly damaged from Rs. 0-8 to 8-8.

Wool Polkas, all sizes, from Rs. 1-0 to 3-0.
A few pairs of the best Moderator Lamps with Globes, &c. complete, per pair from Rs. 15-0 to 30-0

NEW WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

Ventilated Waterproof Coats.
Slate Gossamere Do.
Black Reversible Do.
Drab Treble Do.
American Oil Cloth, in different colors.
Waterproof Sheeting in different widths.
Pilot Cloth for Servants' coats at Rs. 5 per yard.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Stock of Jewellery is replenished at short intervals with consignments of New Goods, and will always be found to contain every novelty.

Every article is personally selected, and is of the best London Make, so very much superior to Birmingham made Jewellery.

Ladies' Gem Rings, from Rs. 5.

Eardrops.	Bracelets.
Necklets.	Brooches.

Gentlemen's Signet Rings, from Rs. 10.

Studs in Sets.	Scarf Rings.
Collar Studs.	Scarf Pins.
Links.	Solitaires.

PLAIN AND DOUBLE LOCKETS.

Albert Chains.	Necklet Chains.
Long Neck Chains.	Ladies' Albertz

Gold and Silver Hunting Watches.

JET GOODS.

Bracelets.	Long Neck Chains.
Brooches.	Necklet Chains.
Agraffes.	Solitaires.

POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

Our Branch Establishment is now open and the Stock, having been purchased expressly for the Poona Season, will be found to be New and perfectly Fresh.

Mofussil orders for Fancy Goods addressed to Poona will receive prompt attention.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
Medow Street. Bombay & Poona.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—A Dividend of Rs. 250 per Share, being the Second Dividend in respect of the Shares of the above Company, will be payable at the offices of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED) on and after THURSDAY, the 27th instant, upon production of Share Certificates properly endorsed.

A. E. ASHLEY,
BEERJEE JEHANGEER } Liquidators,
Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th June 1867.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis) prepared from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

Persons suffering from Weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Anti-scorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great value in Hot Climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef-tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any Climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make with ease many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.

Imported by EVERY OVERLAND MAIL by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, PRUSSIAN, AND MANY OTHER GOVERNMENTS,

are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers.

COLT'S REVOLVING RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, AND PISTOL-CARBINES.

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

ADDRESS—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints,

RCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Elphinstones at Rs. 615. A sale of 120 New Elphinstones at Rs. 150 reported. Nothing doing in any other descriptions.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,600 per share.
10,40,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	76 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	125	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	75 per sh.
2,500,000	200	200	Refd p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	48 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Oriental Banking Company	90 per share.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Oriental Bank ...	11 per share.
800,000	200	100	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	130 per share
800,000	200	32	.....	China Bank	18 per share.
7,50,000	250	250	15½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	15 per cent.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
600,000	300	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China ...	15 p share
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank ...	50 p c. pm
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India	117 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C.	75 p c. pm ex-di.
600,000	250	200	.....	Royal Bank of In	70 per share
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	70 per share. [in

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	47 per sh.
2,000,000	400	125	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	60 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,700 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	615 per share
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	150 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Freo Land Co. ...	40 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	Houses and Land Investment Co.	No quotation.
100,000	5,000	4,00	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	800 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,100	12 p s	Port Canning... ...	10 p per share
2,400,000	10,000	6,200	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,167 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	nil	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	235 per sh.
£20	£18	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	} No quotations.
£20	£3	5 p ct	Do.	
£100	nil	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.....	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight..	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	3-9½.
Do.	30 days' sight ..	100.
Do.	60 Do. do ..	99½.
Do.	90 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
Madras	30 days sight ..	218.
China		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	... 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	... 7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	... 10 do

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	...	Rs. 88½
" "	Sicca " Loan 1832-33	...	" 92
" "	Co.'s " 1835-36	...	"
" "	" 1842-43	...	" 88
" "	" 1854-55	...	"
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs.	Loan 1861	...	" 103½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1858-59		...	" 110½
Five and a half per cent.		...	104

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	... Rs. 16-3-0.
Bank of England Notes	... " 10-4
Spanish Dollars	... " 325
Carolus	... " 326
Mexican Dollars	... " 320
German Crowns	... " 310
Five-Franc Pieces	... " 324
Bar Silver per	... " 108-8-0
Gold Leaf	... " 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	... " 16- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH JUNE.

	OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned ...		220 to 225
Compta ...		190 to 205
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee ...		235 to 237
Akote ...		
Khandeish ...		228 to 230
Barsee ...		
Dhollera ...		235 to 237
Bhowmuggur ...		
Hingunghaut ...		245 to 250
Broach ...		238 to 240
Veeravul ...		220 to 225
Vingorla ...		235 to 238
Compta ...		235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned ...		258 to 260

Ready Sales..... 300 Candies.
Market firm.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 15th June, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 8th June 1867 :—

LIABILITIES.	8th June.	15th June.
Proprietors' Capital ...	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance... ...	76,51,138 „	49,54,937
Deposits at Head Office ... „	119,35,863 „	133,83,457
Do. at Branches ... „	17,89,117 „	18,49,360
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding ... „	1,21,957 „	1,28,597
Sundries ... „	2,41,644 „	2,50,068
	Rs. 321,89,719 Rs.	310,16,419
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches ... ... Rs.	25,08,577 Rs.	24,28,313
Credit Accounts at Do ... „	72,81,268 „	71,57,340
Bills Discounted at Do ... „	76,76,329 „	75,92,870
Dead Stock ... „	10,64,588 „	10,69,065
Stamps ... „	11,268 „	11,502
Balances with Agents ... „	4,22,030 „	7,30,247
Sundries ... „	1,97,660 „	1,30,642
Govt. Reserve Cash... „	36,51,138 „	9,54,937
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ... ... „	78,40,588 „	89,57,916
Do. Branches... „	19,76,264 „	19,83,587
	Rs. 321,89,719 Rs.	310,16,419

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 17.

Close, Captain W. J., 2/21st Fusiliers, to join, from England.
Rose, Lieutenant T. C., 2/21st Fusiliers, to join, from England.
Evans, Captain E. W., 1/19th Foot, on exchange, from England.
Whish, Lieutenant W. T., Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.
Traill, Lieutenant R. G., 1/19th Foot, on medical certificate, from England.
Tew, Ensign T. N., 2/21st Fusiliers, to join, from England
Aldridge, Lieutenent H., 95th Foot, on leave, from Mhow.
Ryan, Captain W. C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Europe.
McCausland, Ensign W., the Royal Regiment, to join, from England.
Hulbert, Lieutenant C. L., Bombay Army, on medical certificate, from England.
Ryan, Captain E. H., Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 17.

Whish, Lieutenant W. T., Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to Poona.
Hennell, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, to Matheran.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 14th June, 1867.

That part of G. O. C. No. 416, 31st May, appointing Major Bannerman to officiate as second in command 23rd N. L. Infantry, and Lieutenant Newport to officiate as Wing Officer, 27th Regiment N. I., is cancelled.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Davis at present doing duty with the Royal Artillery at Kirkee is attached to the 26th Cameronians and will proceed to Belgaum forthwith at the public expense.

Poona, 15th June.

Lieutenant L. H. Heath, 33rd Foot, performed the duties of Interpreter to the Regiment from the 5th to 31st May last, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 440 of 1865.

The following appointment is made :—

17th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. W. Haywood, General List to officiate as Quarter Master.

Lieutenant C. W. Hume, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, is provisionally appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General the Honorable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, with effect from the 31st ultimo, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Colonel C. B. Fuller, E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, from 27th April to 26th October, on medical certificate.

Ensign W. O. Adams, 1st Battalion 4th Foot, from 31st May to 3rd November, and Major A. S. Cooper, 33rd Foot, from 15th May to 1st November, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Lieutenant and Adjutant G. F. Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 14th April to 15th June, to proceed to Mahableshwur. on medical certificate.

Cornet W. Watt, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 16th June to 15th August, in extension to remain at the Neilgherries on medical certificate.

Major R. W. Richardes, 11th Regiment N. I., from 11th to 20th June in extension of privilege leave to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London ...	£5 2s. 6d. per ton.	15s.
„ Liverpool...	£2 15s. to £3 10 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route ...	£6 10s. to £7 p. t.	.....
To China ...	Rs. 6 per bale.	.....
„ Mauritius ...	No business.	.....

JUNE ARRIVALS.
17 Madura ... Parnell ... Liverpool, Feb. 18.

JUNE DEPARTURES.
17 Duncairn ... Finlay ... Liverpool.
Penang (s) ... McCollum ... Persian Gulf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "MALTA," (1,942 Tons and 500 H. P.) Captain Curling, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 24th June, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 20th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

Parcels will not on received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 20th instant.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the 24th June, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P. M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 15th June 1867.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY'S (LIMITED) Steam Ship "YAMUNA," having arrived with Cargo ex "ORIENTES," Consignees are requested to present Bills of lading at the Office of the undersigned and take delivery of their Goods at the Bore bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Pembay, 17th June 1867.

NOTICE.—THE Steam Tug "STURDY," is available for use in the Harbour apply to Messrs. Remington & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1867.

A BOAT containing 47 Bales Cotton, marked Ralli alongside the "CITY OF AMOY" sunk early ND this morning. Captains and all those who may have picked up any of the bales from the water are requested to deliver the same and present their salvage claims to the undersigned.

RALLI BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th June 1867.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) (IN LIQUIDATION).—All parties having claims against the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited), are requested to send them in without delay, and all persons owing monies to the Company are requested to pay the same forthwith to the undersigned at the Company's Office, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

J. R. K. JOHNSON.
THOMAS LIDBETTER.
Joint Liquidators.

17th June 1867.

FRERE FAMILY HOTEL, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (East) OPPOSITE THE MINT.—This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable establishment both for Gentlemen and families to be found in Bombay. The sleeping apartments and sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated Houses in the London and continental markets.

The proprietor confidently recommends this establishment to the patronage of Travellers and residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within ten minutes drive of the Railway station, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunder.

Bombay 17th June 1867.

Just Published, price Rs. 3-12.

BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA 1867, published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom pursuant to the Medical Act.

*** The above is an entirely new Edition, Revised, Rearranged, and considerably altered, cancelling the edition of 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.,

Books received per "BARODA" and "ELLORA." Rs.

Shield's on Strains on Inwork ...	3 12
Cumming's Kitmutgarn, the Highway to Rome...	3 12
Marshman's Memoirs of Havelock, new edition ...	3 12
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, new series...	5 4
Cre Tydds Meals for the million ...	1 12
Walsh's Domestic Medicine and Surgery...	8 0
Ecce Homo cheap edition ...	4 8
Simms' on Levelling ...	6 8
Milton's Paradise Lost. Illustrated by Gustave Dore. Folio, half morocco... Rs.	105 0
British Pharmacopeia. New and revised edn....	3 12
Milman's Latin Christianity. 3 Vols. ...	13 8
Wheeler's J. T. History of India from the Earliest Ages. Vol. 1. The Vedic Period and the Maha Bharata ...	13 8
Baker's Day and the Hour ...	3 8
Ogilvie's Scholar's English Dictionary ...	4 8
Rankine's Rules and Tables...	6 12
Gordon's Army Hygiene ...	15 0
Hankey's Principles of Banking ...	3 12
Brooke's Office of a Notary. New edition ...	16 0
Smith's Leading Cases New edition. 2 vols. ...	30 0
On the Heights, by Auerbach, translation. 3 vols...	4 8
Bradshaw's Overland Guide to the East ...	3 12
Selections from Mrs. B. Browning's Poems...	7 8
At Home in the Wilderness, by The Wanderer, (J. K. Lord in Western America) ...	4 8
Memoirs of Major General Wheler ...	2 8
Lately received.	
Burkes Landed Gentry ...	40 0
Dealings with the Fairies ...	2 0
Hood's Poems, 3 vols., grained calf ...	27 0
Comic Poems ...	3 12
Serious Poems ...	3 8
Hullah's Song Book ...	3 8
Mark Lemon's Jest Book ...	3 8
Englishwomen in India ...	4 8
Lalla Rookh. Tennisl's illustrated edition ...	16 0
Manners and Customs of Ye English, by Richard Doyle ...	10 8
Leech's Follies of the Year. Colored plates ...	15 0
Wild Flowers, 191 illustrations ...	2 0
Stevens on Stowage, new and enlarged edition...	15 0
Stephen's Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography...	12 0
London Post Office Directory 1867...	25 0
Boy's Play Book of Science ...	4 8
Selections of Music, 25 assorted pieces in each volume ...	10 0
Rosser and Imray's Indian Ocean Directory ...	15 0
Ingoldsby Legends, Illustrated edition...	16 0
Nimmo's Popular Tales. 6 volumes, cloth,...	12 0
Mutiny Act 1867 ...	3 0
Novello's Glee Book. Vol. 1 ...	3 12
Hullah's Songs of Italy ...	3 12
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Macleod's Theory and Practice of Banking ...	22 8
Bowman's Practical Chemistry ...	5 0
Gilbart's Logic of Banking...	12 0
Our Schools and Colleges, by Herbert Fry...	2 8
Our Children, sketched in Pencil and Verse...	3 12
Aunt Judy's May Day volume...	3 12
Flack's Hunter's experience s in Southern States of America...	7 8
The Penny Miscellany Vol. I. ...	5 12
Goschen's Theory of Foreign Exchanges ...	3 12
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor ...	3 0
Piazzi Smyth's Life and Work at the Great Pyramid. 3 vols...	42 0
Elster's Folly by Mrs. Henry Wood ...	4 8

Rampart Row THACKER, VINING & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. 7.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the III, *The* Bursting of the shell ! ! !

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hanuman Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press."

Bombay Gazette Press, June, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONSOON ALTERATIONS.

Now ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
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Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS:

Bombay :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.

Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,

London :—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th June, at 2 P. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 3 P. M.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P. M.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.—In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 9th and 10th June 1867 respectively, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office :—

For Post Towns on N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandala, Ishwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, 5 A. M.; after packet letter 5, 5-30 A. M.

For Post on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet 8 A. M.

Regi tered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time noted :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China ...	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Ceylon ...			
Penang ...			
Singapore ...			
Hongkong ...			
Cape of Good Hope...	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mauritius ...			
Natal ...			
Reunion ...			
St. Helena ...			
Muscat ...	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Persian Gulf ...			
Bussorah ...			
Bagdad ...			
Kalmgherry ...			
Mangoodia ...			
Goa ...			
Karwar ...			
Beypore ...	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Mangalore ...			
Cocium ...			
Calicut ...			
Cannanore ...			
Tellicherry ...			
Kurrachee ...	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage ... 6 Pice.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.	

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detention occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 10 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs	... One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ...	... Two Annas.

And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BARODA PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolah.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 30	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
„ 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
„ 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
„ 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
„ „ 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition „ 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
„ „ 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under... ... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ... ... „ 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	June 10	KURRACHEE ...	June 7
AGRA ...	June 6	LAHORE ...	June 1
ALLAHABAD ...	June 3	LONDON ...	May 27
AUSTRALIA ...	Feb. 26	MADRAS ...	June 8
ALEXANDRIA ...	June 4	MALTA ...	May 30
BANGALORE ...	June 8	MEERUT ...	May 17
CALCUTTA ...	June 8	OOTACAMUND ...	June 1
CAPE ...	June 13	OUDH ...	June 8
CEYLON ...	May 31	PENANG ...	May 10
DELHI ...	June 8	PUNJAUB ...	June 4
FRANCE ...	May 28	SUEZ ...	June 5
HONGKONG ...	May 15	SINGAPORE ...	Apr. 23

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867.

IF a man of Indian experience and of accurate definitions were called upon to characterize the policy of Government by one epithet, he would most likely seize hold of the word "inglorious" in preference to "inactive." It is all very well for the London *Punch* to amuse the people of England with a cartoon of the British Lion forcing the Bull of Spain to restore one miserable ship. This grand achievement is hardly a set off to our conduct in allowing Denmark to drift into a ruinous war where she got none of the expected help. Our nation sometimes, in its braying and bellowing, has a nearer resemblance to the Ass in the Lion's skin than to the Lion itself; and, in its recent policy both in Europe and Asia, the same system of dishonest threats and weakness in performance which in connection with the London parks has brought Mr. Walpole into ridicule and contempt at home, seems to have been the rule.

Such a display of irresolution and imperfect purpose is however not nearly so disastrous in European politics as it is to Asiatic relations when exhibited by the Indian Government. The great powers of Europe know our resources; their rulers study the newspaper debates, they procure information about our armies and fleets, the state of popular feeling, and our chances of carrying on successful war; most of them have had an opportunity of seeing the British Army fight: and, instead of being bewildered by vague notions of our greatness, the statesmen of the Continent respect us in proportion only to our ascertained material strength, which is not diminished or affected all at once by a blunder at the Foreign Office.

The Indian Government has a wholly different kind of supremacy to maintain. Its authority ought to be founded on what is called moral as distinguished from material influence or from that power which is derived from a well disciplined army and a loyal people. The internal and foreign relations of Government are so peculiar here that a supremacy founded on men and bayonets alone cannot be maintained. The people are not generally loyal and it is found very difficult to keep up a sufficient standing army. It is a still more weighty consideration that the wild tribes who inhabit Afghanistan and Tartary have no opportunity of examining our resources, though they may have heard of our greatness as a military power. They are not the sort of people who travel far in pursuit of commerce. Their rulers content with their own unquestioned independence have hitherto done little in the way of negociations; and where diplomatic intercourse has been attempted, as in Bokhara long ago and in Bhootan lately, the results have not rendered similar adventures desirable in future. Yet all this isolation maintains our prestige; those outlandish people governed by old recollections of stirring events respect us more than they would if they made detailed enquiries into our policy. Prestige overawes, where knowledge might create contempt. As the representative of the Great Moghal, as the conqueror of the Peshwa and Tippoo Sultan, as the paramount ruler of all the Hindoo States, we have a name and fame, which especially among the Mussulmans is a security for peace. The deeds of the Company's heroes originated that sentiment of admiration and fear which the acquisition of the Punjaub and the suppression of the Mutiny kept up till lately. *Till lately*—because the recent action of Government in the matter of Bhootan and in the more scandalous affair of the Abyssinian captives has had a bad effect wherever it is known. Not only have the people beyond our frontier seen examples of successful contumacy, but the Hindoos have lost confidence in our power and the morale of the Government service has been injured.

There is nothing very novel in King Theodore's treatment of his prisoners. The same results usually happen when a civilized power approaches a barbarian as a suitor and a suppliant. They have occurred within living memory in Burmah, Bokhara, China, and Japan. One would think Government had become aware of the dangerous position in which an envoy is placed when sent to such a kingdom, without troops to support him. Yet the error has been committed and the only useful thing that can be done is to repair its consequences. We must remember that some of the prisoners had gone to Abyssinia as accredited agents of Government, not on a mere money-making adventure. These men have, therefore, a great claim on Government. It cannot be said that they have been guilty of rashness; their position was always perilous as they had no means to restrain the King's caprice. Government is bound to try to release them, and must consider the chances of them meeting with the same fate as Colonels Stoddart and Conolly at Bokhara: and should determine as to whether the embarkation of an armed force would hasten or avert such a tragedy.

The policy of conciliation has hitherto failed in this instance as on former occasions and will probably have to be abandoned for some more decisive course. There remain three courses before Government. As in the Bokhara case, we may give up the idea of vengeance altogether, or we may enter on an inglorious war with an inadequate force as in Bhootan, or, emulating the events of 1819, we may make sufficient preparations to annihilate the power of King Theodore and add his ill-governed empire to our Aden possessions. If Government resolves to make him come to terms, no time ought to be lost in making arrangements. We deprecate war hastily undertaken, but, if war must take place in the end, it is better that we should be spared any more ignominious and ineffectual offers of amity. Despots like this barbarian often require the high hand to bring them to order, and a vigorous statement of terms with an armed force in the rear would probably avail more than the palaver and humility which has hitherto marked our diplomacy. This brutal King has held our officers in a cruel and loathsome bondage, and has made their imprisonment as nauseous to the captives, as it was insulting to our Government. Yet in a recent debate in the House of Commons Lord Stanley has published our infirm policy to all the world. The Sirkar pockets the insults and goes to this King with presents. The feeling pervading his letters is merely regret and persuasion. A batch of European Engineers have been sent to Aden to tempt Theodore's taste for mechanical pursuits, but the amicable exchange has not taken place. The Engineers are to go home again. Like a prudent spider, the King prefers to suck the life out of the flies he has caught. He is not risen to the bait. But the least singular part of this business is that English artizans could be prevailed upon to agree to go to such a remote, god-forsaken place as the Court of King Theodore.

While Government confines itself to mere weak rhetoric and a policy of bribery the lives of the prisoners are in jeopardy. It is however better to be cautious than boastful, and judging from former experience there is danger of our miscalculating our strength. Nevertheless in the meantime something definite and feasible ought to be resolved upon. The native press comments upon our vacillation, and the people under our own rule as well as the tribes outside hear about it sooner or later. They will connect it with the rise of a new native raj; with the ill-judged decision in the Mysore question and with the late decoration of the young Nagpore prince. The prevailing indisposition to annexation seems to be merely one phase of that want of ability for action which has been applauded as a policy, and the sleek administrators who are so glib about respect for native opinion and moral obligation show little of that enthusiastic belief in our Government as a means of civilization which made Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir Thomas Munro so capable and intrepid in times of emergency. The people may be led to believe that our age of valour ended with the Company and hail the advent of an age of imbecility. For it appears to us that the want of ambition which allows Russia to appropriate the fertile countries beyond the

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 1/4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, (weather permitting) at the Colaba ground this evening :—

Quick March..." Defilier" .....Germak.
Overture ....." Lac des Fees" .....Auber.
Quadrille ....." Flotte Bursche" .....Suppe.
Selection ....." Semiramide" .....Rossini.
Waltz ....." Uber Land und meer".Gung'l.
Galop ....." Matrosen".....Bregsant.

THE British ship *Madura*, Captain John Parlett, which arrived in harbour early yesterday morning from Liverpool, reports that from the equator to Bombay she experienced strong West to North West wind with much rain and heavy squalls. On April 14th in Lat. 23 45 South, Longitude 28-12 West, spoke the British ship *Waterloo*, from London bound to Bombay, and also reports that he was not aware of the Light on Kennery.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday, were as follows :—

From United Kingdom 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 13th instant.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th June were as follows :—

To Bombay.	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee.....	8	15	1	8
,, Calcutta via Agra ..	0	0	0	0
,, Calcutta via Madras..	34	50	3	55
,, Madras	0	0	0	0

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—An adjourned Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dhobie Talao touching the death of Mhatajee Mulleeba, a bricklayer. On the morning of the 10th inst., while it was raining hard, the deceased with his head wrapped round with a *cumlee* was passing along the rails of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Parell towards Bombay. Just then an engine was going along the line for the purpose of being shunted from one siding into another ; and though the driver whistled, and kept on whistling, the deceased did not heed the warning, and was knocked down. He was removed by a train to the Jamsetjee hospital, where he died on the 12th inst. of the injuries received. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—17TH JUNE.

SURAT, 16TH, 10-30 P. M.—Contact Broach Lines since 9-30 P. M.

SURAT, 17TH, 4-30 A. M.—Contact Broach Lines ceased at 4-30 A. M.

AGRA, 17TH, 5-30 A. M.—Communication Futtyghur Main at 4-53 A. M.

BELGAUM, 17TH, 2-40 P. M.—Interruption Dharwar since 1-30 P. M.

RUILAM, 17TH, 7 P. M.—Interruption Neemuch since 3-50 P. M.

KURRACHEE, 17TH, 10-48 A. M.—Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line interrupted to Tabreez.

WEATHER REPORT.—16TH JUNE.

Cannanore.—Rainy, wind S. W., barometer 29·885, rain 1 inch and 50 cents.

Tuticorin.—Fine, wind strong S. W., barometer 29·88, thermometer 88.

Cochin.—Squally with rain, barometer 30, thermometer 80, rain nine twenty eighths.

Surat.—Slightly clouded, wind S. W., thermometer 90.

Kolapore.—Particularly clouded, wind light S. W., thermometer 84.

Carwar.—Cloudy passing squall, wind S. W., barometer 29·79, thermometer 79, fall of rain during last 24 hours, 4 cents.

Paumben.—Fair, wind strong southerly.

Vingorla.—Cloudy, steady from W., thermometer 83, rain 7 cents.

Cannanore.—Rainy, wind S. W. strong, barometer 29·9 rain 1 inch 33 cents.

Galle.—Fine, wind light, thermometer 82.

Carwar.—Cloudy, wind light westerly, barometer 29·82, rain during last 24 hours, 1 inch 57 cents.

Madras—Fair, wind south east, barometer 29·76 thermometer 86.

Surat.—Cloudy, wind south west, thermometer 87.

Kolapore.—Partially clouded, wind light S. W., thermometer 85.

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH JUNE.

(BEFORE C. JEFFREYS, ESQ.)

BREACH OF TRUST.—Messrs. Hastings & Co. Civil Engineers and Merchants brought and laid the following charge against Lund on the 1st June in obedience to a summons issued from Messrs. Macnee and Thompson's office :—That he, on or about the 13th day of May, after acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 130 only and specifically appropriated the same to the shipping of certain goods on board the ship Dhee Nowaz, for account of Messrs. Macnee and Thompson of Bombay, misapplied the said Rs. 130 to my own use, and converted the said account being denied by the said Lund, and applied by messengers, by letter and by my lawyer for the bill of lading, but the reply was the same in every instance, that is 'we retain it on account of the balance due ;' that is their disputed claim. I have witnesses to prove the truth of the foregoing and also my cheque-book and letters. I therefore, charge Messrs. Macnee and Thompson with criminal breach of trust ; and pray that a summons may be granted against them and that they may be dealt with according to law."

His Worship, on the above information granted a summons accordingly.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULTING A SHIPMATE.—Alof Smith, a seaman of the ship *Craigs*, laid an information against another seaman belonging to the same vessel named Richard Rowland, in which he charged the latter with voluntarily causing hurt, under the following circumstances :—On Saturday last, at noon, the two men were hauling at a chain cable on board the ship, when the accused, without any apparent provocation, struck the applicant on the head with a chain hook causing a severe wound which bled profusely. The mate of the vessel was present when this occurred, and on the matter being reported to the Master the latter ordered the man's wound to be dressed. He afterwards went ashore and proceeded to Dr. Reynald's at Colaba, who examined the wound and redressed it and gave him a certificate to that effect. He therefore charged Rowland with voluntarily causing hurt and prayed that he might be dealt with according to law.

His Worship remanded the prisoner, who was in custody of the police, to jail, and postponed the investigation of the case to a future day.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—17TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

TORTURING A HORSE.—Hurdas Megjee, a hack-buggy driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his horse this day at Byculla ; and having pleaded guilty, was fined Rs. 20 for the offence.

TRESPASS.—Essoo Succaram was convicted of wilfully trespassing in the compound of Mr. A. F. Soundy's bungalow at Parell on Sunday last, and was fined two rupees.

THEFT.—Nilloo Bhoojing was found guilty of having in his possession, or conveying, on the 16th inst., an embroidered cap which might be reasonably suspected of being stolen from Mr. T. Horton, inspector of police. The cap was lost about a week ago and was found yesterday on the prisoner's head by a house sepoy of Mr. Horton, who identified it. The prisoner was fined ten rupees, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

FORCIBLE ENTRY.—Peodad Dise, a Portuguese, was charged with forcibly entering the house of a countryman, named Richard Nelson, at 10 o'clock on the night of the 25th ultimo. The prosecutor was on the night in question sleeping in his house at Byculla with his wife and child, when she raised an alarm. The prisoner was seen at that moment running out by the back door, and the woman informed her husband that he (prisoner) had laid his hands upon her person whilst she was asleep. Prosecutor went in search of the prisoner, who was eventually taken into custody. The doors of the house in the front and rear, which were fastened, were both found open when the prisoner had escaped. His Worship convicted the prisoner, and fined him Rs. 50, or in default to be imprisoned with hard labour for two months.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—17TH JUNE 1867.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY ESQUIRE.)

Jugroopdas Poonumchund vs. *The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.*

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, for the defendants.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,090, an excess of Rs. 310 being abandoned for the purpose of this action, being the value of two bales of piece goods (being a portion of ten bales) which were delivered by the plaintiff at the Bombay station of the Company on the 13th October 1865 for conveyance by rail to Ahmedabad, and to be delivered there to his agent ; but which had been lost through the negligence and carelessness of the servants of the company. The plaintiff had made repeated applications, but was not paid the value of the bales, nor had he received back the bales themselves.

The first written notice of demand served up on the company was dated the 15th March 1866, several months after the alleged lose of the goods ; and it was contended for the defendant that the plaintiff was guilty of *laches*. There having been several changes among the servants of the company during the period, it was almost impossible for them to trace the goods, the delivery of which by the plaintiff was not admitted in the absence of a receipt for the goods signed by any railway official.

The plaintiff and some witnesses on his behalf were examined, and proved the delivery of the bales at the Tardeo station of the company. The court upon the evidence gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,090 and costs.

Dhoopa Masing vs. *Callidass Dessa.*

Mr. Venayechrao Hurrichund solicitor, for the plaintiff.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 681, being the balance of an account for gold and silver sold to the defendant, closed and adjusted by him with the plaintiff on the 8th December 1866, as per entry signed in his book. The plaintiff also claimed commission and fees amounting to Rs. 60. A nice question of law arose as to the want of a stamp to the entry, and as to the amount of stamp it should have borne ; but the defendant waived the point, and the court, by consent of the parties, entered a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 681 with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FREEE COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 15th instant is pleased to inform its readers that the paragraph in its previous number regarding the Freere Land Company was inaccurate as to its facts, that very liberal terms of compromise were offered, and it makes a kind of apology for its mistake.

It must be admitted that the statement is in one point inaccurate, for the seller does not insist upon payment to the last anna, as he is willing to make a reduction of about 3s. 75,000 from a claim which with interest now amounts to nearly 6 lacs. In every other respect the statement is correct. The Hill was purchased for 8¼ lacs, being at the rate of Rs. 15 a square yard, and 3½ lacs, something more than 6 annas in the rupee, was paid and a promissory note for the balance of six lacs given, which, it is proposed to compromise by giving 3 lacs in cash and assigning some claims which it is hoped would realize about a lac more.

Whether or not the terms of compromise are very liberal, is matter of opinion, but it seems somewhat inconsistent to describe the Bank of Hindustan as "sticking out for its pound of flesh," when it refuses 6 annas in the rupee for the money of its shareholders and to state that the seller of the Hill, who has already received more than 6 annas and now refuses more than 8 annas on the balance due, offers "very liberal terms."

It may be observed that these terms are incomparably better than those offered to another creditor ; that the other largest creditor is willing to take shares in lieu of money and that the Company would not be in its present predicament but for the unfortunate failure of its own debtors. FREERE SHAREHOLDER.

15th June.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

ADEN, 7TH JUNE.

WE are now in the middle of the hot weather, which is grilling out here notwithstanding that we have had a slight shower two days back ; a rare thing indeed in Aden.

I am sorry to have to record the deaths of a good many of our soldiery. They generally fall victims to grim death about the hot weather, though the Government do all they can to render their stay out here as comfortable and healthy as possible, in a climate very little suited to the habits of a European. The torrid-proof Hindoo even finds his scanty garments an encumbrance to him in this boiling place. Our local "gamins" the Somali boys seem to be the only animals who rejoice in the weather, as they frisk and jump about in all the nude freedom of savagery.

Not very long ago a European soldier, in leaving one barrack for another, suddenly dropped down dead while apparently in the enjoyment of sound health. Sudden deaths at this time seem to be the order of the day. A Mussalman (a Bombay Borah) who had no kith nor kin here to represent the little wealth he left behind him, died the other day while discussing some money matter with one of the tribe of Judah (commonly called Yaoodees) ; a victim, it was surmised, to apoplexy. A constable of the name of Noonan (who may be well known in Bombay, as he had charge of the Colaba Divison when he left for this place), died shortly afterwards during the night, much to the surprise of many who had seen him a short time back in seeming health. The next victim was a European carpenter belonging to the Engineer Department (Sloan by name) whom death remorselessly cut down while regaling the ears of his friends with the strains of a fiddle. Two others (Europeans) died the same day from some unknown cause. Other deaths have occurred during this fatal season which it would be painful to enumerate.

And now allow me to speculate upon the reasons which induce men to come to a place like this. Of the Arabs I will not speak, for they are children of the soil ; those who come here for commercial purposes are I daresay heroes ; but what shall I call those who, victims to an unflinching policy, come here through sheer necessity ? Martyrs ? Certainly ; and deserving a niche in Fox's. The last are barely compensated for the large sacrifice they make of the allurements of a society wide enough to contain those who by the natural ties of association, education, and nationality make life pleasant by their ready and frequent sympathy with your every emotion. These are your men who are tied to official drudgery which can barely find a redeeming feature in the paltry compensation doled out by Government to them. But such is policy ; where, then, ye gods, is gratitude or the sentiment which should appreciate at their true worth the sacrifices a man is sometimes called upon to make ? And the echo of the surrounding hills frowningly answers Bake ! I suppose stern policy is taking up the cry says the same. "You may bake away for aught we care." So much for the weather and its inconveniences.

The Aden of to-day is quite a different place from the Aden of 1860. Reform has done its work out here as well as in Bombay since that time. It is much enlarged and more populous. The public works department at the head of whom is Capt. Merriman, an able, zealous, and hard-working Public Works officer and a good and sensible man, has been active in filling up and levelling waste grounds ; and a project is now on foot which will supply us with that great desideratum, water, in this volcanic Sahara in larger quantities and of superior quality than what we have hitherto had. A contract for that purpose has been entered into between the Resident and the Sultan of Lahaj.

The brother of the latter, by the way, not long ago condescended, with his ragged followers, to patronize our little theatre. That inauspicious night the usually crowded theatre presented in the interior but the ghost of its former aspect, for whether overpowered by the august presence or through causes offensive to organs auricular or ocular I the *elite* with few unimportant exceptions were *non est*.

Through the Sultan's territory is to pass the limpid fluid which is to gladden the hearts of the denizens of a paradise (Aden) which is very little to be envied in comparison with the poorest town in India not only as regards water but almost every thing else save cleanliness of streets. For the latter we have to thank the strict military law which prevails here and the purifying influence of the sun's rays which assists in destroying whatever of miasmatic or noxious may happen to lurk in any corner of Aden.

I suppose the return of Captain Merriman from Massowah with Colonel Merewether from the visit of the former there to survey that place has already been noticed in the news items of one of your local papers. If so you may skip over this. Brigadier Raines has left this for Belgaum. During the absence of Captain Merriman, Lieut. Pridden, a young officer who lately came down to assist in the public works here, went through all the work. The latter applies himself very closely to his duties.

Amongst the public works in contemplation out here is the new jail, which is to accommodate I believe 270 prisoners. The building that was under construction some time back for the purpose is being converted into Commissarint godowns, and it seems to be an immense pile for such an object. A European General Hospital is to be erected at Steamer Point as also quarters for military officers at the Isthmus, (not the Isthmus of Suez be it understood but our local isthmus). A new road is to be opened between the church and the cemetery at Steamer Point. The "elect" I suppose will be very sorry to hear that the Church at the camp which has been under construction a long time is still uncompleted.

All the staff people have taken wing to the Point, which is a periodical event equivalent to the *elite* in Bombay and elsewhere making their exodus to Poona, Matheran, Mahableshwur, or the Hills in the *ghurmee-ka-deen*.

A non-descript Editor who had his "office in his coat-pocket" startled us one night with a production called the "Aden Fox." This formed the staple of conversation for a proverbial nine days, and as it never made its reappearance but vanished like a meteor as it came, it has ceased to excite further speculation. The Editor, however, still remains as great a mystery as the historical Junius or the Man with the Iron Mask.

Our little theatre, much to the regret of young Adenites, is at present closed, owing to the intended departure of Lieut. Borlase, its late manager.

MADRAS.

THE *Bangalore Herald*.—We regret to learn that the Proprietor of this Journal has been cast in damages to the extent of 500 Rs. and costs in an action for libel brought against him by the Band Master of the 17th Lancers. In April last a report of a Breach of Promise case, said to have been tried at the Cape of Good Hope, was published in four numbers of the *Herald* which appears to have given offence to several parties in the Regiment, and the Band Master's is the first of a series of actions to be brought against the *Herald*, the Proprietor having already received notice of one if not of more plaints which have been filed against him on account of the publication of the same report. Mr. Mayer appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Gordon for the defendant in the case that has already been settled ; and the decision is to be appealed against to the higher Courts. Our contemporary will doubtless publish a full report of the trial.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

(*From the Overland Mail, May 27.*)

IT is notified that at the half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, to be held early next month, the directors will not be in a position to make the useful recommendation with regard to an *ad interim* dividend, the amount of which declared at that period has usually been 3½ per cent. for the half-year. The chief cause of this unfavourable state of things is a falling off in the company's revenue through a decrease in the shipments of specie, as well as in the general movement of silk and other important articles of commerce, consequent upon the prolonged crisis in the Eastern trade. At the same time, an increase in coal freights outwards, and in other items, has tended to enlarge the company's working expenses. There can also be no doubt that the company's interests have been prejudiced by the active competition of the Messageries Imperiales Company, which is subsidised to the extent of more than four times the sum assigned to the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES OF MOTION.

(*From the Overland Mail, May 27.*)

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS IN INDIA.—Mr. Henry Seymour,—On May 27, to move an address for copies of the series of minutes, reports, despatches, and other documents relating to the strength, composition, distribution, and description of troops, European and native, showing the increase of the former and decrease of the latter, considered to be required for the internal defence and permanent occupation of India, as well as for successful resistance against external aggression, recorded by Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India, between 1830 and 1835. Of minutes on the same subject by Sir Charles Metcalfe, both as Governor-General and as member of the Supreme Council, by Messrs. Princep, Pass, Blunt, and Lieut.-Col. Morrison, as members of the Supreme Council, and of the Governors and Commanders-in-chief of Madras and Bombay. Of the various letters from the staff and other officers of India and of the secretaries to Government. Of the despatches to and from the Court of Directors and Board of Control, relating to the above, which were written between 1853 and the date of the Afghan war. Of the correspondence which has passed between the authorities in India and at home relating to the strength, composition, and distribution of the Indian forces, European and native, since 1860 up to the latest date (in continuation of Parliamentary Papers No., 194, of Session 2, 1857, and No. 70, of Session 1858). Abstract statement of the forces, European and native, regular and irregular, of every description, such as contingents, subsidiary forces, frontier forces, local corps, &c., distinguishing the European and native, regulars and irregulars, as also the arms and grades, viz., officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and showing the divisions of India to which belonging, the stations at which severally located, and whether employed on actual service on May 1, 1837, May 1, 1847, May 1, 1857, and at the latest date for which returns are available. Separate return of the strength of forces, European and native, showing the arms and grades serving on May 1, 1857, and at the latest date, in those territories which, on May 1, 1857, were not under the direct authority of the Government of India. And, statement of the area and population of the several territories acquired by the British Government between May 1, 1837, and May 1, 1857, and since that date.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAM.

(*From the Spectator.*)

VERILY we are a strange people ! It is at this instant, so far as anybody can perceive, an open question whether we may not within the week have India to reconquer, and for human beings, or at all events seems to care, a straw. On Wednesday morning M. Reuter's list of telegrams contained the following ominous message from Bombay :—

"BOMBAY, May 20, 8-15 *p. m.*

"Yesterday the native troops at Great (?) mutinied. Most of them, however, were captured, and order was restored before evening."

The gentleman who sent this message evidently thought it of importance, for he secured its priority over messages five days older ; it beat a message from the Viceroy himself of the same date by many hours, and it only apparently occupied, allowing for the longitude, some twenty hours in transmission. When it arrived, however, it was received without special attention, was printed without heading, and was, as we have reason to know, missed by nine readers in every ten. It was the Derby Day ; and India might be swallowed up by an earthquake for all any Londoner cared. The India House knew nothing, and apparently took no steps to know, and when on Thursday Mr. Stansfeld asked the Indian Minister what he thought on the matter, Sir Stafford Northcote simply replied that he knew nothing about it, "there was clearly some confusion in the telegrams." Up to Friday night, with the line quite open, no official person knows whether the Native Army in India has once more cut our throats or not.

The matter, one would think is rather important, nevertheless. There may of course have been a mistake, as there may have been a forgery ; but the evidence, such as there is, is not in favour of Sir S. Northcote's rapid conclusion. M. Reuter's agency, on Monday 20, we believe, the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, a gentleman not in the least likely either to misunderstand his own information or to give a worthless but very startling message undue priority. He at least thought he was sending valuable news, and if he was, if the message is to be read like any other, its meaning is that the native troops at some station have mutinied, and have been put down by force. If any such incident has occurred within our dominion its importance does not depend upon the name of the station. A mutiny in any one means that one of the three armies is in a state of discontent which renders the insurrection of that Army an imminent possibility. Of course, if the omitted word is "Goa" the occurrence is a trifling one, but then it is so trifling that we can hardly conceive trouble being taken to report it quickly, unless indeed Lisbon, and not London, was the destination of the message. If, on the other hand, the word is anything but Goa—Surat or Kohat, or above all, Meerut, then the most important telegram of the year has escaped attention, and the soldiers do not mutiny without consulting Reuter, especially in May, a month which was selected in 1857 because the intolerable heat almost paralyzes Europeans, while by drying the plains, it enables the natives to cross country without baggage or preparations. Had the word been Meerut, which it was, for aught London could tell on Wednesday, the telegram would have been a portentous one, for it could have been read only in one way. The Native Army had fixed on the tenth day of the tenth year from the former mutiny, to commence at the same place another struggle ; the troop in the station had, as before, quitted it *en route* for Delhi ; and had, as they ought to have been before, been "captured" by European cavalry. The evidence against Meerut as the station is, however, considerable. The Viceroy, as usual when anything of importance is going on, is at Simla,—where if the mutiny occurred he would be penned up like a rat in a trap,—and on the 20th he telegraphed to England without mentioning any mutiny. That is not quite conclusive, because his message would not pass through Meerut, but it is very nearly so, for if Rombay could hear from Meerut by telegraph, so could he. If Meerut is not the place, there is no reason to believe in any grand scheme of insurrection ; but, as we said, any mutiny anywhere in our territories would be a dangerous affair, and if the Sikhs broke out in it even a dreadful one. It must never be forgotten that they can combine as readily as the old Sepoys, that they believe they are our destined successors, and that they say constantly "We saved you in 1857."

Should any such movement be in progress, as a native mutiny anywhere would indicate, our position, though much better than in 1857, is not altogether satisfactory. We have at least 63,000 effective Europeans in India against 18,000 in 1857, and not more than 130,000 regular native troops against more than double that number. The artillery is European, the grand magazine carefully watched, and the officials know precisely what a mutiny means. Above all, we have a Commander-in-Chief who can command, for whether Sir W. Mansfield was right or wrong about his pickles, nobody questions his soldiership or his military capacity. On the other hand, we have not in every district of India hundreds of armed men, most of them old sepoys, under the name of military police, out of the reach of Europeans, and in districts to which it would take artillery weeks or months to penetrate. We have a population in Bengal distressed by the amazing rise of prices,—a rise which in the East threatens a new famine,—and in the North-West full of the dreadful recollections of 1837, an era from which Hindoostanees date, as Frenchmen do from the Revolution. A successful rising in any one place would call armies from the ground, armies at least as efficient as any troops we possess, except our costly "Europeans." And, finally, we should not have the Sikhs. If they did not mutiny the regiments would obey orders, but we certainly should not be again asked by that uprising of an entire people which, in 1857, enabled Sir John Lawrence to maintain himself for five months without funds or communication with the sea, which gave us, in fact, a new army as powerful and as acclimatized as the one which had revolted. They have paid off their old score with the Padishahs ; they know well, too well, that failing us, they are the inevitable lords of India ; and at the best they will wait quietly and see.

The telegram of Wednesday may have meant a Portuguese riot or a new insurrection of India, and it was like London not to care one jot which, and go out contentedly to decide its bets.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

(*From the London Review.*)

NEARLY ten years have elapsed since, after long and thoughtful deliberation, the competitive system was adopted as the best means of affording the bureaucracy of our Indian Empire a constant supply of intelligent and accomplished officials. With the great mutiny and the fall of the Company the old patronage *regime* collapsed at once and for ever, but necessarily for a long period the higher branches of the service were filled with men who had been appointed and had graduated under the rule of the Company. In fact up to the present time there has been no opportunity of comparing the administrative qualities of the new service with those of the old ; yet that restless spirit of criticism which from time to time invades the House of Commons, could not remain content without instituting some such inquiry. Two years ago, Mr. Hankey moved for an address requesting the heads of the Government of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to put on record their opinions of the manner in which the competitive system has practically worked. The replies of the Indian bureaucracy have been lately published as a Parliamentary paper, and though not very definite or exhaustive, they furnish matter for grave reflection. The position of England with respect to India is almost unique. We hold in the East an empire from which we derive a very insignificant material advantage, if, indeed, any ; but we are bound to hold our footing as a duty to the nationalities whose spontaneous and in its own way, perfect civilization we have destroyed and supplanted. We desire, and we endeavour to select, for the Government of that empire, the best class of intelligent, enterprising, and energetic officials that this country can supply. Under the monopoly of the East India Company we had no great reason to boast of our success in these efforts. The East became at first the refuge and resort of scamps and adventurers—men perhaps of good birth, but at all events of some powerful interest, whose sole qualification for their position was their incapacity to succeed in any other line of life. Even after some reforms had been introduced, favouritism still flourished under the rule of Leadenhall-street ; and though from time to time men of eminent abilites appeared in the ranks of the service—Grants, Metcalfes, Elphinstones,—yet the average has been comparatively low, and great difficulty has been experienced in filling the higher judicial and diplomatic offices from the covenanted servants of the Company. A number of distinguished men in the country, Sir Charles Trevelyan being the chief mover, urged the adoption of the test of open competition for the remodelled Government of India ; and after much resistance from the classes by whom the shaking of the pagoda-tree has been regarded as an indefeasible inheritance, the scheme received the approval of Parliament and the public. For the past eight years some threescore young men have been selected by public examination, and after a probationary term have been sent out to India to enter on the active duties of their profession. It is to these that Mr. Hankey's query and the replies of the higher officials in these presidencies refer. The Return from Bengal is signed by Sir John Lawrence, Sir W. Mansfield, Dr. Main, Mr. Grey, Sir C. Beadon's successor in the Lieutenant-Governorship, Mr. Massey, and two other members of Council. With respect to Madras, the Governor, Lord Napier, delegates the task of giving an opinion on the subject to his Chief Secretary, Mr. Pycroft, alleging that his own brief residence in the Presidency has not afforded him as yet opportunity for arriving at an independent judgment, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald has no such scruple, and signs the Report from Bombay jointly with Mr. Ellis.

The tenor of the three minutes is precisely the same throughout. On all hands it is urged that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to estimate fairly the work that has been done by the experiment of competition. It is said with equal unanimity that whatever the defects of the existing system may be, any return to the nomination plan has become quite impossible. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay speaks very boldly, and in our opinion, very justly on this head. "We would," say Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Ellis, "with deference, beg to state our opinon that it is too soon to make the inquiry suggested in the address, nor do we understand that any practical object would be gained even were proof forthcoming that the present system is less satisfactory than that which it superseded. A return to the former system is now out of the question, and we have only to regulate the time of admission, the nature of the examination, and the subsequent disposal of successful candidates, so that the men sent out may be as efficient as possible in their future career." While limiting the value of their opinions by the qualifications referred to, all the officials whose signatures are attached to the reports pronounce at least provisionally in favour of the competitive plan. Sir John Lawrence and his colleagues consider that it effectively excludes that gross incompetency which frequently crept into the service under the nomination *regime*. It is also admitted that the average of the competition candidates are in the ordinary sense better educated than the older class had been. And while it is acknowledged that the ability of some among the former has not been developed in the form calculated to be most useful to the public service, a fair amount of practical cleverness has been evidently imported into the ranks by the new method of election. No doubt these expressions of opinion will be accepted as satisfactory by the advocates of unrestricted competition, and at all events they give the death-blow to any hopes which the old place-jobbers may have entertained of a restoration of the vanished charms of nomination. Other questions, however, of great interest are suggested by some portions of the minutes, especially by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald's observation that our business for the future must be to complete and correct the scheme at present in force. It may be worth while briefly to consider what are the objections to which the competition for Indian appointments are open, and by what alteration these may be best and most easily obviated.

Any one who has glanced at the programme of the examination as framed by the Civil Service Commissioners must at once be struck by the immense range of subjects which it includes. The history, literature and languages of Greece, Rome, France, Italy, Germany, and England are all displayed in the pomp of curiously framed examination papers—strings of questions which the Examiner himself in many cases would find it difficult to solve without time and the aid of a library. The Oriental tongues, Aryan and Semitic, are represented by Sanskrit and Arabic. Mathematics and Natural and Mental Sciences have each their allotted place. And in all a supposed test of efficiency is applied by the deduction of a certain number of marks—representing elementary "cram"—from the total gained in any single subject. The limit of age is twenty-one, and the successful candidate is compelled to spend the two years following his competition in what is regarded as a more special course of study. By these regulations Sir E. Ryan and his colleagues believe that they have extinguished to a great extent the evils of the cramming system. A little practical acquaintance, however with the working of this plan dispels the pleasing illusion. In the earlier years of competition it was remarked that at least a majority of the vacancies and nearly all the higher places were filled by men who had received a University training ; but in process of time the machinery of cram became perfected. "Institutes" and "academies" multiplied, in which all the subjects in the examination list were taught by a special corps of tutors, taught not in an efficient and lasting fashion, but just so that the candidate should be able to score in every subject—in technical phrase, "to make his averages." An elaborate induction from the Examination Papers published by the Commissioners enables the coach to gauge unerringly the amount of cram that will pass his pupil ; but to apply this system thoroughly, the whole energies of the candidate must be directed to the object before him —his success in the competition. It has been found that college life offers too many distractions ; that the acquisition of any knowledge outside the circle to which the coach limits his pupils is mere surplusage and loss of time. Hence we find year by year the numbers of University men among the selected candidates diminish, while the men who depend on "cram" are growing in the same way more numerous and conspicuous. The latter class, though in examination they may score higher in classics or mathematics than a Porson or a Gregory would do, cannot in any just sense be termed educated. That which they have learned has not become part of their mind : it is a mere excrescence, which will soon drop off and be forgotten, while of the ordinary subject that interests the intelligent and well-informed gentleman they know and care nothing. Their talk is "shop" of the narrowest and most disagreeable kind ; and their political ideas barren and distorted. Their duty being a high and noble one, they put it wholly out of sight, and being destined to rule an empire, they talk at least as though their only ambition was to wrest as much money as possible into their hand-land of exile. In too many cases the feelings with which they regard the natives of Hindostan can only be paralled in the private soldier of a line regiment—springing, indeed, in both cases, from the same cause, a union of ignorance and conceit. To the above description there are many worthy exceptions, but as a rule we have fairly stated the effects of "cram." Unluckily, the two years of probation and study which follow the selection by competition are not usually spent in a manner likely to correct these evils. A series of examinations, necessitating further and most assiduous coaching, compels the probationer to remain in London ; yet no attempt is made to establish an *esprit de corps* among the members of the service, or to supply efficient means for combined study. The student is forced still to depend on private tuition, and often wastes his time and money with incompetent quacks. But let us suppose that he acquires a thorough knowledge of the subjects assigned ; in the end he will have a fair rudimentary acquaintance with two or three vernacular dialects of Hindustan, a smattering of Hindu, Mohammedan, and English law, and a knowledge of ancient Indian history. But at the moment of his departure for the country in the government of which he is destined to take an active part, he is in absolute ignorance of the modern history of the British possessions and native states, of the perplexing social and political problems which make India England's great difficulty. Ask the more successful candidate a few simple questions about the details of the land settlement and the "putteedaree" tenure, about the progress of irrigation works, and the controversy respecting the Contract Law. To a certainty he will be posed. He will either frankly admit his ignorance, or endeavour to obscure it by awkward and misty platitudes. To correct these manifest evils there would seem to be but one available plan—a plan which would retain the best part of the competitive system, and root out its defects. A reduction of the limit of age for the open examination from twenty-one to eighteen, so as to get, not schoolmen, but forward schoolboys, should be accompanied by a reduction of the examinational tests to the fair level of an ordinary school education. The candidates selected by this competition should then be maintained at the public expense for four years at least, in a college on the plan of Haileybury, but answering better our modern requirements and theories. An education expressly designed to prepare men for India, yet not excluding the general accomplishments of a gentleman might be here imparted. It would train them gradually to a just perception of their duties and future work ; it would also dispense with that violent strain on all the energies of the student which the present system of cram exacts. It would, we are convinced, send out a class of men mentally and physically fitted to encounter the peculiar and arduous task which, now and for many a day, will lie before the Civil Service of India.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO THE FRANCHISE.

(*From the Daily Telegraph.*)

IN the House of Commons May 20—Mr. J. S. Mill rose to move as an amendment that the word "man" should be left out in line 16, and the word "person" substituted. The hon. member said he rose to propose an extension of the franchise which could excite no party or class feeling in that House, which could not give umbrage to the keenest advocates of property or numbers—an extension which had not the slightest tendency to disturb what they had heard so much about lately, the balance of political power—which could not afflict the most timed alarmist with any revolutionary terrors, nor offend the most zealous democrat as an infringement upon popular rights, nor as giving an advantage to one class and denying it to another. There was nothing to distract their attention from the simple question whether there was any sufficient justification for continuing the exclusion of an entire half of the community, not only from actual admission, but from the possibility of being ever admitted within the pale of the constitution, although they might fulfil all the conditions of legal and constitutional citizenship. Within the limits of the constitution this was a solitary case. There was no other example of exclusion which was absolute. If the law refused a vote to all except the possessor of £5,000 a year, the poorest man might, and now and then would, acquire the franchise. But neither birth, nor fortune, nor intellect, nor exertion, nor even that arch disposer of human affairs, accident, could ever enable any woman to make her voice counted in those national affairs which touched her as nearly as any other member of the community. Before going any farther, he might be permitted to say that a prima facie case had already been made out. It was not just to make distinctions in rights or privileges without sufficient reason. He did not mean to say that the political franchise was an abstract right, or that the withholding of it from any one without reason or expediency was a public wrong. His argument was entirely one of expediency. But there were different kinds of expediency. All expediencies were not exactly upon the same level. There was a very important branch of expediency termed justice ; and justice, although it did not necessarily require that political privileges should be conferred upon all did require that they should not capriciously and without cause withhold from one what they gave to another. But it was not only general principles of justice which were set aside by the exclusion of women merely as women from the suffrage, but also a particular doctrine of the British Constitution. According to that doctrine the exclusion violated one of the oldest and most cherished of our constitutional maxims—a doctrine dear to all reformers, and theoretically acknowledged by almost all Conservatives—the doctrine that taxation and representation should be co existent. Did not every woman pay taxes ? Did not every woman who was *sui juris* contribute the same amount of revenue as every man who had the same electoral qualification ? If a stake in the country settled it, then every possessor of leasehold or freehold property had a stake in the country, whether that holder was a man or a woman. No one could possibly pretend that women, many of whom were responsible heads of families—women who managed estates or conducted a business, who paid rates and taxes with their earnings, and many of whom in the capacity of schoolmistresses taught a great deal more than a great proportion of the male electors ever learned—(a laugh)—no one could pretend that they were not fit to exercise the political functions which every male householder was supposed to be capable of. (Hear, hear.) Was it to be supposed that if women, were to be admitted to the franchise they would revolutionise the State, or that there would be worse laws or worse government than at present ? It was most justly and truly said by his right hon. friend the member for South Lancashire in the most misunderstood and most misrepresented speech he had ever heard—(hear, hear)—that in order to lay a ground for the exclusion of any one from the franchise, it was necessary to allege personal unfitness or public danger. Neither of those things could possibly be alleged in the present case. There was evidence in our constitutional records that women had voted for countries and for some boroughs at a distant period of our history. But the House would expect that he should not rest his arguments chiefly on general principles either of justice or of the constitution, but that he should allege practical reasons. There was one practical reason which he frankly confessed was totally wanting in the case of women ; they did not hold meetings in Hyde Park —(a laugh)—nor political demonstrations at Islington. (Hear, hear.) But practical reasons of another kind were not wanting, and he was prepared to state them, if he might be permitted, First, to ask what were the practical objections ? The sympathy which most people felt was not a practical one. It was a mere feeling of strangeness. "The proposal," they said, "was new ;" but that was a mistake, for it was a very old one. Some things which were very strange three months ago, and many things which were strange now, could not be strange some years hence. They lived in a world of novelty. The despotism of custom was on the wane. They were not satisfied to know why a thing was, but whether it ought to be. He was bound to suppose that in this House an appeal lay from custom to a higher tribunal in which reason was the judge. The reasons which custom gave on this subject were very brief. It was not easy to refute an interjection, but interjections were the only arguments heard on the subject, which were difficult to refute. The others generally presented themselves in such aphorisms as those that politics were not women's business, and would distract them from their proper duties ; that they did not desire the franchise and would rather be without it ; that women were sufficiently represented by their male representatives, and that they had power enough already. (Cheers and laughter.) They were told that politics were not women's business, but he rather thought politics were not a man's business, unless he happened to be one of the few who were paid for devoting their time to the public or as a

dre merit in winners than to invent excuses for
Further objections were made, to Plaudit on conditional grounds, to The Rake on account of his breeding. doubts about Plaudit were amply justified at Newmarket where in the Two Thousand Guineas race he showed himself unable to gallop half a mile. Although all the Northern horses were backward, their preparation having been interrupted by the severity of the weather, it was clear that it was not to this cause alone that Plaudit's want of condition was due. The state of his legs had baffled his trainer more than the state of the atmosphere. Even when he walked good judges perceived unmistakeable lameness; and, as was judiciously observed at the time, if a horse cannot walk, neither can he run. Of course, after what was seen at Newmarket, it was ridiculous to think of him for the Derby, and the pen might have been drawn through his name at once. As it happened, he was not struck out, and was coloured on the card; but when the numbers went up that, of Plaudit alone was wanting. The objections to The Rake, as we have said, were on the ground of breeding, and it was remembered that the best sons and daughters of Wild Dayrell had performed wonders as two-year-olds, but had not fulfilled afterwards the promise of their youth. No one could dispute the ease with which The Rake carried off the two races in which he appeared last year. He was not extended either, and therefore it was impossible to say how much faster he could go if pressed to his best pace. There was nothing against him but his parentage; but though there is a great deal in breeding, it is not everything, and we may instance Moulsey as a proof. Directly, or indirectly, he had beaten every public horse of the year, and he possessed every right to be first favourite. Had everything gone on well for only one week longer we believe that he would have held the premiership at starting; but unfortunately in his last gallop at Newmarket he broke a blood vessel. It is impossible to describe the sensation which this calamity excited throughout the course. Few horses are so well trained, and none are more straightforwardly run than those of Mr. Pryor, and it is needless to say that the sympathy of every honest lover of racing was cordially expressed. It seemed hardly likely at first that The Rake would appear at Epsom at all; but, as we understand, the injury turned out to be not so serious as was anticipated, and after two days' rest he was able to be galloped again. When he walked past the Grand Stand on Wednesday the cheering was loud and general. He looked well and full of strength and muscle, and his cantering was universally admired; but, whatever his real powers, we cannot fancy that they could be shown to their full advantage so soon after such a mishap. Of the other Derby horses who have not run this year, we may say that the Palmer had nothing to recommend him according to his performances in the autumn of 1866; and knowing, as we do, the extraordinary ignorance of ordinary backers of horses, we must suppose that he was considered good enough to win merely because he belonged to Sir Joseph Hawley. A similar remark might apply to Dragoon, who has never shown more than second-class form. But he belonged to the owner of Gladiateur, and that was quite enough for many people. Hermit, on the other hand, gave promise of a brilliant career last year by his victories over the severe Stockbridge course; but he declined all his valuable engagements in the autumn, a fact which could only be attributable to his being unsies. That such was the case was acknowledged and he has remained in a questionable position ever since. The best judges at Newmarket have been so dissatisfied with the progress of his work that they long ago considered his chance as hopeless and the victories of his stable companion, Knight of the Garter, failing to improve his position, it was impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that he had been tried and found wanting. Of those horses who have performed in the present year Vauban was of course the most highly regarded. His success in the Biennial, and afterwards in the Two Thousand at Newmarket, must be fresh in every one's recollection, but though his gameness and endurance are indisputable, many doubted whether he was well-shaped for coming down a hill. Vauban won at Chester, at Ascot, and at Bath, like a racehorse, but he always seemed to be rather a lazy goer; and, in addition, horses that remain in an establishment like that of Joseph Dawson as long as Vauban did without earning their trainer's confidence, must always be regarded with suspicion. Julius cannot, we fear, be regarded as a first-class horse, notwithstanding his close race with Lord Lyon. Lastly, D'Estournel and Marksman were either of them good enough to win a Derby, if bad tempers in the one case and cowardice in the other would only give way for once to amiability and gameness. D'Estournel's action in galloping cannot be sufficiently praised; but D'Estournel's determination not to gallop, or only to gallop in the wrong direction, has been so often shown that a repetition of the same was not unreasonably expected in this all-important contest. Next to D'Estournel there is no horse of his year who can gallop like Marksman; but then he must have the way made plain for him. If a struggle comes and an antagonist gets his head a little in front, then the heart of Marksman sinks within him.

With these few remarks, all of which are based on public performances, to guide us, we may now go to the Paddock, and take an intelligent survey of the competitors. The only horses whom we did not see in the Paddock were, Marksman and The Rake. Of the rest, Vauban, Palmer, and Fitz-Ivan looked remarkably well. Vauban was strong and full of muscle, his eye was bright, and his step free. Grand Cross is an animal of fine commanding frame, but, like most of the Northern horses, he looked big. Some half-dozen had no pretensions to take part in a race such as the Derby. Such were Lord Hastings, Master Butterfly, Tarataan, Man of Ross, and one or two more, who, until they are very much improved, would figure more advantageously in selling plates. Julius looked scarcely substantial enough for such a trying contest, but the one of all others least noticed, and, if noticed at all, pooh-poohed instantaneously, was Hermit himself. Mean of aspect, comparatively diminutive in stature, rough in his coat, he walked about with his trainer, and almost every one passed by on the other side without deigning to cast more than a casual glance on him. Helter-skelter they rushed from corner to corner to get a look at the losers, while, by the irony of fate, the winner stood under their noses disregarded. Twelve or three people we heard making jokes at Hermit's expense; one hour later it was probably a no joking matter to them. Two or three said "Poor Hermit!" as they passed him; one hour later they probably used a very different adjective. At all events, we believe that no man in his senses who looked at Hermit in the Paddock gave a single thought about his chance for the coming race; and this proves how little men really do know or can know of what horses are able to do. Nor was there the slightest reaction in his favour when he cantered past the Stand. On the contrary, there was a decrease when he was seen, and nothing in his style of going or appearance merited any other greeting. Marksman and The Rake, the latter of whom cantered by himself, went beautifully; the galloping of Marksman in particular being delightful to the eye, and worthy of a true race-horse. Vauban and The Palmer also gratified their admirers; but Van Amburgh less so, though indeed we have never seen this horse canter well ridden—indeed we never saw Grimshaw ride a better race—and the Derby was at his mercy; but he did not choose to win it, and that is the whole history. The performance of Hermit is so astonishing that we cannot attempt to offer any explanation of it. It passes all understanding, and we shall quite expect to see a new standard established, on the principle of giving horses no work to do before great races. Its effect on the spectators was very curious. There was a dead silence. There were no "I told you so," and "I ought to have known it"; but a uniform expression of blank amazement. Indeed we did not see a single happy, contented, or pleasant countenance during the afternoon of the Derby Day of 1867.

THE DEBATE ON THE MYSORE SUCCESSION.

(From the Overland Mail, May 27.)

(Continued from the Gazette of yesterday.)

MR. STANSFIELD, SIR N. NORTHCOTE, AND LORD CRANBORNE'S SPEECHES.

After Mr. S. Laing, Sir E. Colebrooke and Mr. H. Seymour had addressed the House,

Mr. Stansfeld saw that up to the date of the despatch there had been an almost entire concurrence in the opinion that the treaty was not of a dynastic but of a personal character, as far as Mysore was concerned. Still, however, whether the treaty was dynastic or personal, he did not think that we were under any circumstances bound to recognize the equal rights of the Nizam. The policy of this country should be not to exaggerate but to reconcile differences, and to preserve something like continuity and fixity of purpose in one action. Some hon. gentlemen behind him appeared to think that Lord Halifax had decided in favour of a positive policy annexation, but that was by no means the case as a matter of fact. Lord Halifax had perhaps intended that this question should be left to his successor to be solved by them when the proper time arrived. But the noble lord the member for Stamford had gone a step further. For that he did not blame him, because it might be that the time had come for taking some further steps during the Rajah's lifetime, protracted as that life had been. He believed the view of Lord Halifax, when he wrote his despatch, was this:—"I will leave the question to be determined by my successors when the child comes of age; I will not commit my successors to the recognition of the nominal sovereignty of this child, but will leave it to my successors to determine what portion of the State he shall rule, and what administrative powers he shall exercise." He trusted that the three different positions which had been taken by three different Secretaries of State, with the explanation the House would probably receive, would prove to be not so irreconcilable as to necessitate anything like a reversal of policy There were two points on which he wished to hear the opinion of the right hon. gentleman (Sir S. Northcote); the first was as to time, and the second was as to the policy o be pursued when the time arrived. He pointed out certain mischiefs that were risked by delay, and the advisability of the right hon. gentleman (Sir S. Northcote) leaving his successors as free as possible to discuss the policy when the time arrived; and then said the two policies were possible, that of administering the whole as a native State, and obtaining guarantees for good Government, and that of "carving out" which was well known in the office, and had been unofficially considered more than once. He had heard the word "annexation" in the course of the debate. There was a time for one policy and a time for another, and the time for annexation had passed away. He desired in this matter to trace identity of policy on the part of those who had been and those who were responsible for the Government of India, and he confidently hoped the right hon. gentleman would be able to put himself in unison and harmony with his predecessors. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. Northcote informed the House that within the past half-hour he had received a telegram from India with reference to the report of a mutiny which appeared in the newspapers on May 22, and respecting which a question had been put to him by an hon. member. The telegram was from Bombay, and it stated that information had been received there that the report of the mutiny was not true, and that it originated with a letter which appeared to have been written by a person who was insane. ("Hear," laughter.) He fully admitted the great importance of the subject which had been brought under their notice by the noble lord. There could be no doubt that this question was of great importance in more than one respect. It was important as it bore upon our policy in India generally, and it was also of importance as affording a crucial test for determining the view which Parliament might take as to the relative position in which the Secretary of State for India and his Council and the Governor of India should stand one to another. As the member for Wick had properly said, the present case was a peculiar and a very strong one, because the Secretary of State for India, not having been previously familiar with the administration of Indian affairs, found himself immediately on his accession to office engaged in a question of great difficulty, and had taken upon himself, in opposition to the views of the majority of his council, and, it was said, in opposition to, or at all events not in conformity with the views of his predecessor, to send out a despatch to the Governor-General of India, giving him instructions upon a matter of very great importance. That, undoubtedly, was a step which called for criticism and remark, and he should have had no right to complain had members arisen in that House and found fault with such a proceeding. No one, however, had thought fit to dispute the legality of the course he had adopted, and no one had raised the question whether or not that ought to be the position in which the Secretary of State should stand. It had been generally admitted that if we were to govern India by means of a Secretary of State at all it must be left to the responsible minister of the day, who must be prepared to defend in Parliament the course he adopted, to decide what should be and what should not be the measures to be taken upon those points which were not specially reserved by Parliament for the decision of other authorities. There could be no doubt that Parliament had distinctly and emphatically reserved certain questions for the decision of the Indian Council—thus questions of expenditure and revenue were determined by that body, and over them the Secretary of State had no power whatsoever. If, therefore, the Secretary of State were to be overruled by his Council on some question of finance, no blame could be attached to him for giving way. But in questions like that at present before the House, Parliament had directed that the Secretary of State should have power to act upon his own judgment, notwithstanding he might not have the support of the majority of his Council in the course he might think proper to pursue. Under these circumstances, he had acted upon his own responsibility, and while he admitted the peculiarity and the difficulty of the position in which he had been placed, he felt himself justified in saying that no other course was open to him than the course he had adopted—namely to rely upon his own judgment and to carry out his own views on his own responsibility. Whether or not he had been presumptuous in setting up his own opinion against that of so many questions upon which he should feel it to be his duty to address a few words to the House. Under these circumstances he had to consider the actual course to be pursued with regard to this question, and upon this point he must confess that he was at a loss to understand precisely to what the criticism of the noble lord pointed. The noble lord appeared to him to find fault with him because he could not discuss the question whether the treaties of 1799 were dynastic or personal. The noble lord expressed his opinion that the treaties were personal, and that we should not annex. He then said that if the treaties were personal and not dynastic on the death of the existing Rajah the question would be open between the and the Nizam as to the mode in which the kingdom was to be disposed of, and yet in the same breath he said that we were to recognize the rights of the Nizam. This question respecting the Nizam had, of course, had a certain bearing upon all the proceedings that had taken place. Had it been necessary to construe the treaty according to the strictest construction of the words, the question would have arisen whether the Nizam was not as much a party to it as we were, and whether his case ought not to be considered as well as ours. But, in fact, in taking the step he had done was to avoid going into a minute and critical examination of the words of the treaty, which in his opinion, would have been a most inconvenient and unnecessary inquiry. The position in which the question stood when it came before him was this: the noble lord his predecessor had announced that it was not the intention of the Government to annex this territory upon the death of the present Rajah, and that the treaty being merely of a personal character, it rested with us to make an arrangement that could come into effect on the death of the present Rajah; that there should be no immediate annexation, but that we should take his adopted son under our care; that we should educate him as carefully as we could do, and that when he had attained a certain age, say 18 or 20, the Government should then decide what course should be adopted. That decision had been come to by the noble lord without the question having been previously discussed by the Council of India. As soon as he had entered upon his duties he, of course, consulted with the Council upon the subject, and he found that while the majority of the Council were decidedly of opinion that this policy of the noble lord was one of which they could not approve, that while that majority were of opinion that we should rather look to a policy of annexation, those who did approve the noble lord's policy generally dissented from his view in several important matters. Having determined to examine the question for himself, he had come to the conclusion that the question was open to a great deal of argument, and he frankly admitted that his mind had been entirely satisfied by the arrangement of the noble lord. He had thought that the right course to adopt would be, instead of referring to the mere technical construction of the clauses of the treaty, to endeavour, as far as possible, to ascertain the spirit of the arrangement which had been originally made by Lord Wellesley, and, if possible, to carry it into effect irrespective of any special pleading with regard to the exact words of the treaty, and thus, in fact, to treat the matter as a question of broad national policy. That was the spirit of his despatch. He did not desire to controvert the views of great authorities like Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning, or discuss minutely what those views were. But he was not prepared, either, to admit that he was in necessary opposition to them. They really decided a different question from that presented to him, and under different circumstances from those with which he had to deal. The question brought before them was whether the present Maharajah should be restored to the sovereignty, and they argued that he could not claim to be so replaced as a matter of right under the treaties of 1799. The question of succession did not then arise in the form which it now assumed. No adoption had taken place, and it was uncertain the Maharajah would adopt. Indeed, Lord Dalhousie supposed it to be the Maharajah's intention to bequeath his kingdom to the British Government. Lord Canning applied himself to dissuade the Maharajah from adopting; he did not lay down any doctrine as to the effect of adoption. Lord Canning's aim was that the territory of Mysore should ultimately become British territory. He treated the case as an expectional one, and though not generally desiring that our dominions should be extended, thought that in the position of Mysore it would be well that the Maharajah should carry out his supposed intentions of bequeathing the country to us. Now the very expression of a hope that such a bequest would be made was inconsistent with the idea that the treaty was of a personal character in the sense in which that expression was used. The leading policy of Lord Wellesley appeared to have been this:—After the conquest of Tippoo Sultan, the question arose what was to be done with this territory. A portion was given to the Nizam and a portion to the British Government, but as it was not thought desirable that the territory should be divided between the allies, Lord Wellesley was of opinion that it should be constituted into a separate State, placed under a Hindoo sovereign, having peculiar relations with the British Government. It was agreed that the Nizam should have nothing to say this arrangement, but that the British Government should be at liberty to make a subsidiary treaty with this State, the object of which was to place all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Accordingly the subsidiary treaty was entered into with the young Rajah, shortly afterwards. Lord Wellesley, in his despatches to Mr. Dundas and the Court of Directors, represented the matter in that light, pointing out that he had not only obtained the territory actually ceded to us, but had obtained the complete disposal of the resources of Mysore. This, and the establishment of such relations as should secure the good government of the people of Mysore, were the two points to which the subsidiary treaty was directed, the latter being a subject to which Lord Wellesley attached great importance. As to the words which the noble lord (Lord William Hay) found in the British Museum, the Marquis Wellesley was most anxious to show that Mysore was distinctly dependent on the British Government, and in striking out these words it was no doubt his object to show this subordinate position of the new State. The substitution of the word "descendant" for "heir" was before known, one reason for this change being that there were private debts in respect of which creditors might have come against this child if he had been recognized as the heir, but the chief reason being because Lord Wellesley wished to show that the kingdom was a creation of ours, and that the Maharajah did not take as representing the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, but was a person selected by the British Government—who might have selected anybody, and would have selected a Mahomedan but for reasons of policy—to occupy a position subordinate to British rule. By the subsidiary treaty arrangements were made with the Maharajah by which he was to provide a certain sum for the maintenance of a force, and take the advice of the British Gouernment in the administration of his territories. Power was also reserved to the British Government to take possession of his territories if these conditions were not observed, and if he made default in the payment of the subsidy. Lord William Bentinck found it necessary to exercise this power, and from that time to the present we had administered the Government of Mysore. But we had always carefully avoided the annexation of the country, and Lord W. Bentinck always made it understood that he had only assumed the administration of affairs because of the personal unfitness of the present Maharajah to govern for himself. He was left the nominal ruler, and, under their treaty rights, the British Government administered the affairs of the kingdom. It had been suggested that we should not now give up the country. But the country was not ours. Before it could become ours, even upon the death of the Maharajah, there must be a proclamation of annexation, otherwise the country would be left without a Government at all. Now, as to our watchfulness over the interests of the subjects of this state. He entirely agreed that we ought to regard the rights and interests of the natives of India. But it was said if we supported a native ruler against the fear of insurrection he might abuse his power. Now, there was another and a better check than the fear of insurrection, that was forfeiture to the British Government. The administrator of a native state in the event of misgoverning it might be set aside. That was what Lord Wellesley said—not that we should take the kingdom to ourselves, but that in the interest of the natives of India we should step in and take the administration when necessary. That was a delicate operation to perform. It was one which, if the natives of India understood it, might work very well; but if they misunderstood it a great deal of mistrust must be occasioned, and we might lay ourselves open to very severe reflections. We had acted on it, and must show whether we acted on it honestly, in the spirit of Lord Wellesley's intentions, or made it only a stepping stone to annexation. If we converted this regency into an assumption of the country for ourselves we became exposed to great reproach, and shook the confidence of all other native States in the justice of our proceedings when we interfered with them. That was the view he took, and it seemed to him to justify the policy he had to embody in the despatch. There was another point on which he differed from the course taken by his noble friend, and it was one of more real importance than whether he should declare his opinion on the construction of the treaty. It was a very cardinal point—what was to be done in the way of declaring positively the future arrangements of Mysore. His noble friend left matters as open as possible till this child should attain the age of 18 or 20. That seemed to him impracticable and mischievous, for what were we to do during all those years? Were we to keep everything in a state of uncertainty? At present the government was carried on in the name of the existing Rajah. Mr. L. Bowring, the Commissioner at Mysore, said he should be necessarily asked, at the death of the Maharajah, what was to be done, and his only answer must be, "You must wait and see," which would be interpreted into waiting for a convenient time when we might annex the State. Confidence would be destroyed; and what would be the condition of the young prince? He would be brought up and educated, but a feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent would prevail among those who surrounded him, and he would be brought up, not as an expectant king, but as a pretender. That was a serious danger to be guarded against. But we should also be losing valuable time. These ten or fourteen years were extremely precious, and we ought to expend the time not only in carefully educating the young prince, but in devising such a system and regulations as would, when the time came for his administering the country, as far as possible insure his administering it properly. He could not admit the force of the argument that because the present Rajah thirty years ago managed his country badly, it would be well managed by a young prince "better educated. He believed that the change in education in India and the fact that the natives now saw what their system of government was and is had told most beneficially on that country; and he had, therefore, every confidence that we might establish a state of things in Mysore which would have a happy effect on the administration of the country. What had taken place in other parts of India? Travancore forty years ago was in as bad a state as Mysore, yet its administration under British influence had so greatly improved that Travancore was now something like a model native State. There might be difficulties, but what we had to aim at was to establish a system of native States, which might maintain themselves in a satisfactory relation—keeping the virtues of native States, and getting rid, as far as possible, of their disadvantages. We must look to the great natural advantages which the Government of a native State must necessarily have. Under the English system there were advantages which would probably never be had under native administration—regularity, love of law, order, and injustice; but native administration had the advantage in sympathy between governors and the governed. Governors were able to appreciate and understand the prejudices and wishes of the governed; and especially in the case of Hindoo States, the religious feelings of the people were enlisted in favour of their governor, instead of being roused up against us. The English Government must necessarily labour under great disadvantages, and we should endeavour as far as possible to develope the system of native government, to bring out native talent and statesmanship, and to enlist in the cause of Government all that was great and good in them. Nothing could be more wonderful than our empire in India, and we ought to consider what conditions it was held it, and how our predecessors held it. The greatness of the Mogul Empire depended on the liberal policy that was pursued by men like Akbar availing themselves of Hindoo talent and assistance, and identifying themselves as far as possible with the people of the country. He thought that they ought to take a lesson from such a circumstance; and if they were to do their duty towards India they could only discharge that duty by obtaining the assistance and co-operation of those who were great and good in that country. (Hear, hear.) It would be absurd in them to say that there was not a large fund of statesmanship and ability in the Indian character. They really must not be too proud. They were always ready to speak of the English Government as so infinitely superior to anything in the way of Indian government, but if the natives of India were disposed to be equally critical, it would be possible for them to find out weak places in the harness of the English administration. The system in India was not of great complexity; it was a system of checks and counter-checks, and very often great abuses failed to be controlled from want of a proper knowledge of and sympathy with the natives. (Hear, hear.) In answer to the two questions which had been asked, with respect to the time and nature of the policy to be adopted, the words which had been quoted from his despatch as to the time, in which any arrangement should be made, were, he had already stated, deliberately inserted in consultation with the Indian Council in order that any arrangement which might be made with the Governor-General and the majority of the board should be the subject of discussion between the Secretary of State and the Council. It was highly necessary to preserve those words in order that in making any arrangement, and he left it open to his successor to consider how far the policy might be adopted of what the hon. member opposite called "carving out a small State." That was not exactly the mode in which he would express the idea, but it was perfectly consistent with his despatch that a policy of that kind might be adopted. He had in the first instance pointed out that some arrangement would have to be made, but he left it open to his successor to make it in the way he pleased, and it was undesirable and ought not to be done. A man whose opinions change from day to day and almost from hour to hour, whilst the state of facts with which he has to deal remains unchanged, is not what people usually mean by a statesman, whatever else he may be. It does not require much knowledge, or even much memory, to try one's opinions by the light of reason, and in the great question of the day, and the application of it is, unless we are much mistaken, by no means advantageous to their reputation for statesmanship. We have arrived at last by several abrupt leaps, as we showed on Saturday, to what is substantially a proposal for household suffrage, and this proposal is brought forward by a Conservative Government. Let us look back for a moment to the Reform discussions of last year. The standing commonplace accepted and reiterated on all occasions by all sorts and conditions of men was that experience, statemanship, political science and all sorts of other considerations, proclaimed with one voice the absolute necessity of enfranchising the *elite* of the working classes. Almost all the speakers, and a great majority of the public writers who discussed the question, were in the habit of over asserting or assuming on all occasions that a vast body of the working classes was composed of two elements, which by some sufficiently ingenious device might be practically distinguished from each other, and one of which was fit to be entrusted with the franchise, whilst the other was not. It was continually dinned into our ears that the great problem was to draw the line between the intelligent, respectable, and intelligent and the idle, disreputable, and stupid part of the working classes, and so to arrange matters as to admit the one and reject other. We were also told that the great danger to be dreaded was that any one class, be it a rich class or a poor one, should be allowed to get exclusive possession of political power so as to swamp all the rest. Represent the working men, it was said, by all means, but if you enfranchise them indiscriminately you will, in fact, enable them to take into their own hands the whole government of the country. This was the sort of topic which, in the House and out of the House, was continually insisted upon, and on which the Government professed to be accepting all professed to be based. Where is all such speculation now? What amount of solidity or reality was there in it? How does the plan which at last appears to have a chance of being carried through the House represent in the faintest degree the conceptions of any one whatever upon these topics? It is a bill which, though large and in little complicated, has not the smallest claims to be regarded as a statesman-like bill. It does not even profess to be one. It is the product of chance and the elements. It has changed completely three or four times over, and in its present condition it amounts to a concession in the bulk of rather more than Mr. Bright ever asked for, discharged from all conditions whatever, and destitute of all those inquisitions and conditions for effecting this or that by dint of statecraft to which every one attached such vast importance a year ago. The plain truth is that the bill is what agitation, the competition between two parties violently opposed to each other, and in general the force of circumstances have made it, and nothing more and the true lesson to be derived from its fortunes and from its grotesque and cynical history is that parliamentary reform is a question which does not touche the feelings of the people at large must always, from the very nature of the case, be to the last degree rough, inartificial, and, in a certain sense, unstatesmanlike.

Statesmanship with us, in short, consists not in constitution making, but in judiciously observing the temper of the nation, and in accepting and attempting to grant the degree in which all parties have made it respect to this question has been that they have overraced the degree in which it lay within the discretion of Parliament to determine the matter at issue, and underrated the degree to which the bulk of the people would really care about the subject when it was brought distinctly before them. The leading principle of the population really wanted was a large substantial jump in political power in the widest and coarsest form. What our statesmen wanted to give was a judiciously regulated and, as they regarded it, scientifically adjusted dose of political power granted on this side and that side by checks and balances. We see the result. They have had to give a very much bigger lump than would have been gracefully accepted a year ago, and all their devices for producing what one of our contemporaries describes as the "intellectual" bill have simply been scattered to the four winds of heaven. It is eminently desirable that statesmen should take to heart this remarkable lesson, and convince themselves once for all that upon questions of this sort they cannot be too coarse, simple, and unintellectual. You might as well try to get the House of Commons to paint a picture as to get it to pass an elaborate and carefully balanced measure on a topic which touches the passions of the public, and especially their passion for the possession of political power.

Perhaps the most unsatisfactory matter about the present bill is the fact that it is the work of the Conservative party. To the liberals it is no doubt a triumph. Some of them, indeed, unless we are much mistaken, will be apt to regard it as being rather more of a triumph than they quite know what to do with. But it has dragged the Conservatives through the mud. It has compelled them to surpass Mr. Bright himself in the Radical direction, and has put them in such a position that it is obvious enough that they will either be obliged to stand by what they really detest, or else to have it forced down their throats by their political opponents. It appears to us that this is a great public misfortune as well as a party humiliation. The working of our institutions almost implies two parties—the party of action and the party of criticism and negation, the horses who draw the coach and the drag which checks it. This useful function of drag naturally belonged to the Conservatives. It was their proper place to make difficulties, to foresee evils, to make the best bargain they could for themselves, to insist on guarantees and the like. For the pleasure of being in office they abandoned all this. They were weak enough both in 1859 and now again in 1867 to take a position which in no way belonged to them, and try to carry a Reform Bill on what, for fault of any other name, must be called Disraelitish principles, and they will now have an opportunity of seeing what sort of land their Moses has brought them to with his statesmanship and his Canaan, their mysterious. Stupidity has its use, but there are different kinds of stupidity, and they have got hold of the wrong kind. Their true course was to object to the general course of events and tendency of things and to try to preserve here a little and there a little of the state of things which they regretted. In this way they would no doubt have done a good deal of service, for every change has its inconveniences, all existing institutions have a certain element of good, and in all chaff there is wheat worth winnowing out. This function was too humble and prosaic for them. They went in for being clever. They hired Phaethon to ride their Derby for them at a great price, and we hope they like the result. He has ridden desperately, and he seems to have won the race; but then, will the book show a satisfactory balance when the settling day comes round?

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 24th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases cocets Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	5 per cent. per annum.	
6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Managers.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11⅛	"
2	do.	1/11⅜	"
1	do.	1/11⅝	"
On demand		1/11⅞	"

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December), at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which are not during the six months below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Bonds, &c., forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th May 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City of London, at sight, or at such rates and periods as may be agreed upon.

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at	Rs. 211½	per Rupee.	
3	do.	... ... at Rs. 211d.	"
2	do.	... ... at Rs. 211d.	"
1	do.	... ... at Rs. 210½	"
On Demand (Head Office)	... ... at Rs. 210d.		"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December), at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when no such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	do.	6	"
Do.	do.	12	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credite to account, or remitted home, at the Bank's Risk.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above	£50	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3	do.	1s. 11d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 10½d.	"
On demand		1s. 10¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10¼d. "

The Bank grants Commercial Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.

12 months	"	"	6 per cent.
6	do.	"	5 "
3	do.	"	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon at moderate terms.

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 92,59,400 (£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 46,29,700 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH J. AVTAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apear & Co.
ALEXANDER CROSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Croswell & Co.
MANCHERJEE RUTTONJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BARON DROUILLARDS LAW, of Messrs. Fraunkissen, Law & Co.
BARON HERMALAUS-SCAL, *Zeminder.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FREWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India), Director of the Bank of Upper India and Mortgage Bank of India.
E. W. WINSCOTE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, Drafts at Sight or Demand Drawn Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank grants Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

12	"	"	5 "
6	"	"	4 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Thereon rates of Exchange are:—

On London